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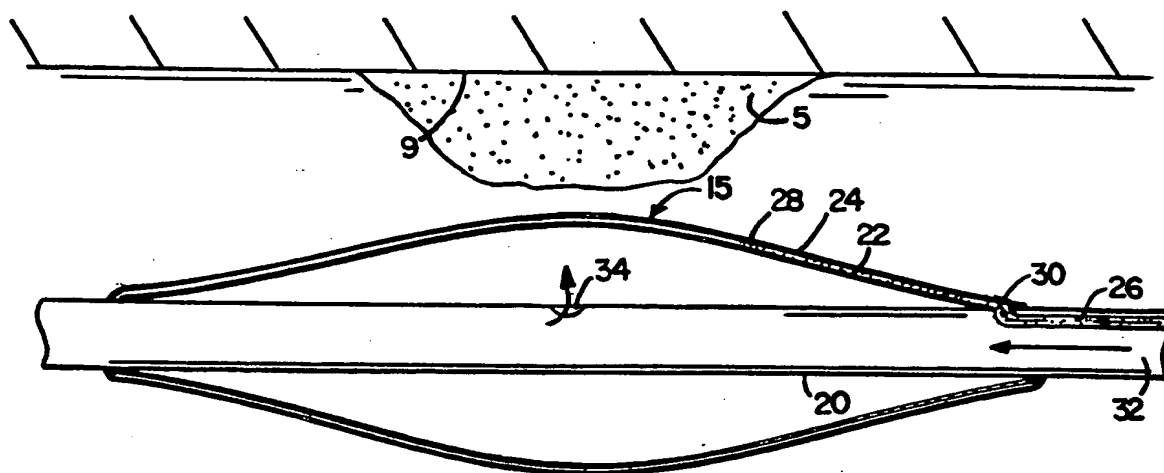
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(54) Title: BALLOON DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM



(57) Abstract

In one aspect, the invention features a catheter (20) for delivering drug to tissue at a desired location of the wall of a body lumen. The catheter (20) is constructed for insertion in a body lumen, and has a catheter shaft (32) and an expandable balloon portion mounted on the catheter shaft (32). The expandable balloon portion (15) being expandable to a controlled pressure to fill the cross section of the body lumen (9) and press against the wall of the body lumen (9). At least a portion of the exterior surface of the expandable balloon portion is defined by a porous membrane (15) positioned over the surface of the balloon and creating therebetween a drug space (28). The porous membrane (15) is formed of a select material and is constructed to release drug (16) in the drug space (28) through openings (34, 36, 38) in the membrane (15) to the outer surface of said membrane (15) in a noninjurious low pressure manner. The drug application occurs in response to pressure applied by inflation of the balloon to compress the drug space (28).

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BALLOON DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMField of the Invention

5 The invention relates to delivery of drugs to the walls of body lumens.

Background of the Invention

Systemic administration of drugs treats the organism as a whole, even though the disease may be localized, such as occlusion of a duct or vessel.
10 Localization of a drug poses special problems in cases involving the walls of ducts and vessels, since, by nature, these organs serve as transport systems.

Arthrosclerotic disease, for example, causes localized occlusion of the blood vessels resulting from the build-up of plaque. As the deposits increase in
15 size, they reduce the diameter of the arteries and impede blood circulation. Angioplasty, which involves the insertion of catheters, such as balloon catheters, through the occluded region of the blood vessel in order
20 to expand it, has been used to treat arthrosclerosis.

The aftermath of angioplasty in many cases is problematic, due to restenosis, or closing of the vessel, that can occur from causes including mechanical abrasion and the proliferation of smooth muscle cells stimulated
25 by the angioplasty treatment. Restenosis may also occur as a result of clot formation following angioplasty, due to injury to the vessel wall which triggers the natural clot-forming reactions of the blood.

Summary of the Invention

30 The invention features a catheter and method for delivering drug to tissue at a desired location of the wall of a body lumen. The catheter is constructed for insertion in a body lumen and has a catheter shaft and an expandable balloon portion mounted on the catheter shaft.
35 The expandable balloon portion is expandable to a

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controlled pressure to fill the cross section of the body lumen and press against the wall of the body lumen. At least a portion of the exterior surface of the expandable balloon portion is defined by a porous membrane
5 positioned over the surface of the balloon and creating therebetween a drug space. The porous membrane is formed of a select material and is constructed to release drug in the drug space through openings in the membrane to the outer surface of the membrane in a noninjurious low
10 pressure manner. The drug application occurs in response to pressure applied by inflation of the balloon to compress the drug space.

Various embodiments may include one or more of the following features. The porous membrane has a series of
15 tortuous pathways through its thickness between openings exposed to the drug space and openings exposed to the body lumen. The openings are of selected small size to prevent the flow of fluid prior to the application of pressure to the drug. The drug is an aqueous drug
20 solution and the porous material is a hydrophobic material. The openings are in the range of about 2 to 20 μm . The membrane material is selected from the group consisting of porous fluorocarbon plastic material and ultrahigh molecular weight microporous polyethylene. The
25 membrane comprises a plurality of layers of material, the orifice of which collectively define the tortuous pathways. The drug is an anti-thrombogenic drug selected from the group consisting of heparin, enoxaprin, aspirin, Pebac and hirudin. The drug is an antiproliferative
30 selected from the group consisting of monoclonal antibodies, capable of blocking smooth muscle cell proliferation, heparin and enoxaprin. The method includes preparing the balloon portion by introducing an aqueous solution of the drug to the drug space,
35 introducing the catheter to the body lumen to position

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the expandable portion at the point of desired drug application, and expanding the expandable balloon portion to enable delivery of the drug by compression of the drug space. The method further comprises, deflating the
5 balloon and repeating the preparing and expanding steps. The membrane comprises more than one layer of the material.

In general, an advantage of the invention is the application of drugs directly to the tissue within the
10 body requiring treatment. The drug is preferably applied in a rapid but low-stress, low energy manner that does not further injure the tissue to be treated, and administration is selectively and evenly distributed over the treated area such that the drug can be taken up by
15 tissue, without e.g. being washed away by body fluids.

Description of Preferred Embodiments

We first briefly describe the drawings.

Drawings

Fig. 1 is an enlarged, cross-sectional view of a
20 drug delivery balloon catheter including a semi-permeable outer balloon and an inner balloon.

Figs. 1a and 1b are further enlarged schematic illustrations of a portion of Fig. 1 and show the manner in which a semi-permeable balloon prevents passage (Fig. 1a) and enables passage (Fig. 1b) of a drug, while Fig. 1c is a much enlarged cross sectional view of the region C in Fig. 1a of the membrane, illustrating tortuous pathways through the thickness of the membrane.

Description

30 Referring to Fig. 1, a catheter 20 carries an inner balloon 22 and an outer balloon 24, the latter including at least a portion formed of porous material 15 through which the drug may pass under conditions of pressure. The drug is introduced through a first lumen

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26 into the intermediate region 28 between the balloons
22 and 24 via the first aperture 30. At the time of
dilatation, inflation fluid passes through a second lumen
32 and through port 34 to inflate the inner balloon 22.
5 Inflation of the inner balloon 22 provides the pressure
needed on the drug in the intermediate region 28 to
effect passage of the drug through openings of the
membrane 15. The inner balloon 22 may be deflated and
the intermediate region 28 refilled in order to repeat
10 the process and to deliver the drug to various locations
along the duct or vessel to repeat administration at the
same location or to administer a different concentration
or a different drug. In particular, a contrast material
is preferably employed in the inflation fluid, which,
15 being separated from the drug, prevents the need to pass
contrast into the body lumen.

The inner balloon may be of the type used in
dilatation of blood vessels and made, for example, of a
somewhat compliant material such as polyethylene that
20 conforms to the shape of the body lumen wall or a
nondistendable material such as PET. At least a portion
of the outer balloon membrane may include a membrane
selected such that the membrane creates sufficient
resistance so that the drug weeps out of the membrane
25 without substantial velocity or force against the vessel
wall and thus the drug contacts the diseased tissue in
contact with the outer surface of the membrane under
substantially no pressure. This gentle application is
advantageous since injury or disruption of the vessel
30 wall is avoided. Preferably, the membrane has at least
one layer of hydrophobic material having small openings,
e.g. 2-20 microns, create a large pressure drop across
the membrane to dissipate the pressure applied to the
drug in the region 28 during balloon inflation and effect
35 a low-energy weeping application of drug. Prior to

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pressuring the drug, the small openings prevent the flow of the drug from the region 28 (or the contamination of the region 28 with body fluid from the body lumen) as further discussed below. Referring to Fig. 1c, most preferably the membrane material 24 includes a series of tortuous paths 34 through its thickness connecting openings 36 on its inner surface exposed to the region 28 and openings 38 exposed to the body lumen. The flow of drug through the pathways reduces the velocity of the drug and enables gentle application to tissue. Suitable materials include, but are not limited to, GORETEX® (a woven porous fluorocarbon plastic material) and ultrahigh molecular weight microporous polyethylene (a polyethylene material available through Millipore, Inc. and commonly used for filter membranes). Either the entire balloon 24 is formed from the semi-permeable material or a patch of the material is attached to a normal balloon e.g. by heat sealing. Other semi-permeable membranes may be formed by providing relatively large, substantially straight pathways through a polymer material and applying thereover, on the outside of the membrane, a hydrogel polymer, e.g., of polyacrylic acid of the type described in U.S. Serial No. 297,331, filed January 17, 1989, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference (see also corresponding EP publication no. 0 379156 published July 25, 1990). Low energy application may also be achieved by a porous material formed of a series of layers having offset openings or a series of woven layers, which create a tortuous pathway for drug passage.

Preferably, the semi-permeable material is hydrophobic with openings of size selected to prevent substantial flow of aqueous drugs solutions from the region 28 until sufficient pressure is applied. Referring to Figs. 1a-1b, the water intrusion pressure of

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the permeable hydrophobic material and that of the drug are selected such that the drug will not normally pass through the openings unless sufficient pressure is applied by inner the balloon 22. Selection of the proper intrusion pressure for the semi-permeable material 15 of the outer balloon 24 prevents passage of the drug 16 through the openings of the material 15 when the balloon is less than fully inflated.

As demonstrated in Fig. 1b, under conditions of sufficiently high intrusion pressure (e.g., with the balloon fully inflated), the drug 16 passes through the openings in a low-pressure, low-energy, non-injurious manner that applies the drug to the diseased tissue. The inner balloon 22 may be deflated, and the device may be refilled with drug, if necessary, and moved to various locations, where the inner balloon 22 is reinflated to deliver the drug 16 or a different concentration thereof, or another drug altogether to the various locations. This process may be repeated. A constant pressure pump may be used to maintain the balloon pressure above that needed to administer the drug through the openings during treatment. It will be understood that the dosage of the drug administered may also be carefully controlled by application of sufficient pressure to enable drug administration, then reducing the pressure below the threshold for passage through the openings, at which point, drug administration ceases. For example, the drug may be an aqueous solution of heparin and the semi-permeable material a patch of GORTEX®. Application of pressure above about 3 psi enables administration of the drug through the openings.

Various drugs can be administered, e.g., antithromhogenic drugs and antiproliferative drugs as listed herein in the summary of the invention. Preferably the drug is in aqueous solution. The

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procedure can be performed in many body lumens, most preferably, the vascular system in which case dilatation of a stenosed blood vessel may be carried out before, after or simultaneously with drug application.

5

Other embodiments are within the claims.

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Claims

1 1. A catheter for delivering drug to tissue at a
2 desired location of the wall of a body lumen, comprising:

3 a catheter constructed for insertion in a body
4 lumen having a catheter shaft and an expandable balloon
5 portion mounted on said catheter shaft, said expandable
6 balloon portion is expandable to a controlled pressure to
7 fill the cross section of the body lumen and press
8 against the wall of said body lumen,

9 at least a portion of the exterior surface of the
10 expandable balloon portion being defined by a porous
11 membrane positioned over the surface of said balloon and
12 creating therebetween a drug space, said porous membrane
13 formed of a select material being constructed to release
14 drug in said drug space through openings in said membrane
15 to the outer surface of said membrane in a noninjurious
16 low pressure manner, in response to pressure applied by
17 inflation of said balloon to compress said drug space.

1 2. The catheter of claim 1 where said porous
2 membrane has a series of tortuous pathways through its
3 thickness between openings exposed to said drug space and
4 openings exposed to said body lumen.

1 3. The catheter of claim 1 or 2 where said
2 openings are of selected small size to prevent the flow
3 of fluid prior to the application of pressure to said
4 drug.

1 4. The catheter of claim 3 where said drug is an
2 aqueous drug solution and said porous material is a
3 hydrophobic material.

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1 5. The catheter of claim 4 wherein said openings
2 are in the range of about 2 to 20 μ .

1 6. The catheter of claim 1 wherein said material
2 is selected from the group consisting of porous
3 fluorocarbon plastic material and ultrahigh molecular
4 weight microporous polyethylene.

1 7. The catheter of claim 1 wherein porous
2 membrane comprises a plurality of layers of material, the
3 orifice of which collectively define the tortuous
4 pathways.

1 8. The catheter of claim 1 wherein said drug is
2 an anti-thrombogenic drug selected from the group
3 consisting of heparin, enoxaprin, aspirin, and hirudin.

1 9. The balloon catheter of claim 1 wherein said
2 drug is an antiproliferative selected from the group
3 consisting of monoclonal antibodies, capable of blocking
4 smooth muscle cell proliferation, heparin and enoxaprin.

1
2 10. A method for delivering drug to the tissue at
3 a desired location of the wall of a body lumen,
4 comprising:

5 providing a catheter constructed for insertion in
6 a body lumen having a catheter shaft having an expandable
7 balloon portion mounted on said catheter shaft,

8 said expandable balloon portion being expandable
9 to engage said tissue at a controlled pressure to fill
10 the cross-section of the body lumen and press against the
11 wall of said body lumen,

12 at least a portion of the exterior surface of the
13 expandable portion being defined by a porous membrane

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14 positioned over the surface of said balloon and creating
15 therebetween a drug space,
16 said porous second material being constructed to
17 release drug in said drug space through openings in said
18 membrane to the outer surface of said membrane in a
19 noninjurious, low pressure manner in response to pressure
20 applied by inflation of said balloon to compress said
21 drug space,
22 preparing said balloon portion by introducing an
23 aqueous solution of said drug to said drug space,
24 introducing said catheter to said body lumen to
25 position said expandable portion at the point of desired
26 drug application, and
27 expanding said expandable balloon portion to
28 enable delivery of said drug by compression of said drug
29 space.

1 11. The method of claim 10 further comprising,
2 deflating said balloon and repeating said preparing and
3 expanding steps.

1 12. The method of claim 10 where said porous
2 membrane has a series of tortuous pathways through its
3 thickness between openings exposed to said drug space and
4 openings exposed to said body lumen.

1 13. The method of claim 10 or 11 where said
2 openings are of selected small size to prevent the flow
3 of fluid prior to the application of pressure to said
4 drug.

1 14. The method of claim 13 where said drug is an
2 aqueous drug solution and said porous material is a
3 hydrophobic material.

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1 15. The method of claim 14 wherein said openings
2 are in the range of about 2 to 20 μ .

1 16. The method of claim 10 wherein said material
2 is selected from the group consisting of porous
3 fluorocarbon plastic material and ultrahigh molecular
4 weight microporous polyethylene.

1 17. The method of claim 10 wherein said drug is
2 an anti-thrombogenic drug selected from the group
3 consisting of heparin, enoxaprin, aspirin, and hirudin.

1 18. The method of claim 10 wherein said drug is
2 an antiproliferative selected from the group consisting
3 of monoclonal antibodies capable of blocking smooth
4 muscle cell proliferation, e.g., heparin and enoxaprin.

1 19. The method of claim 16 wherein said membrane
2 comprises more than one layer of said material.

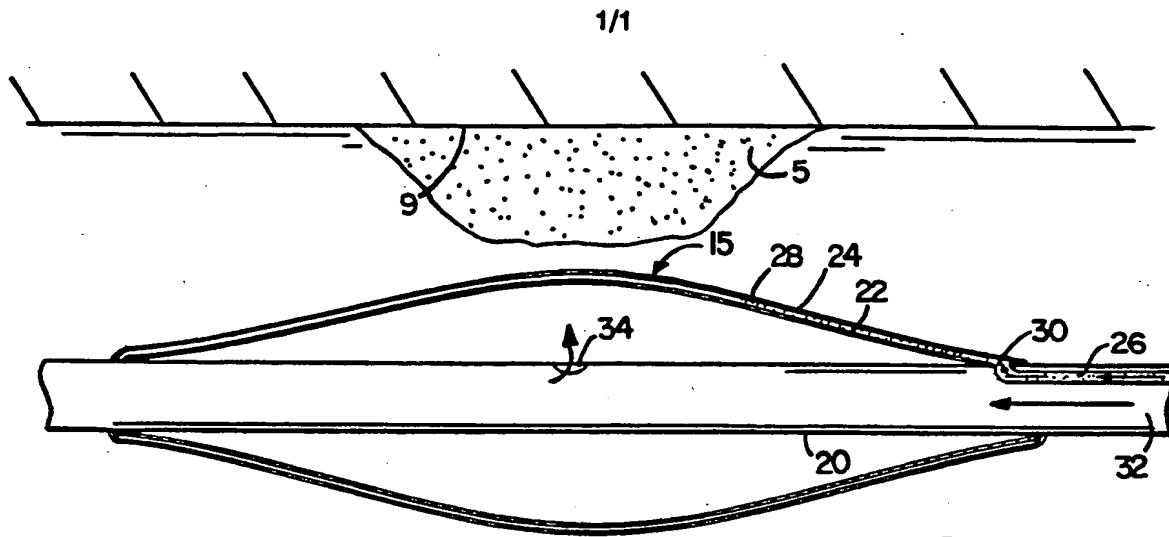


FIG. 1

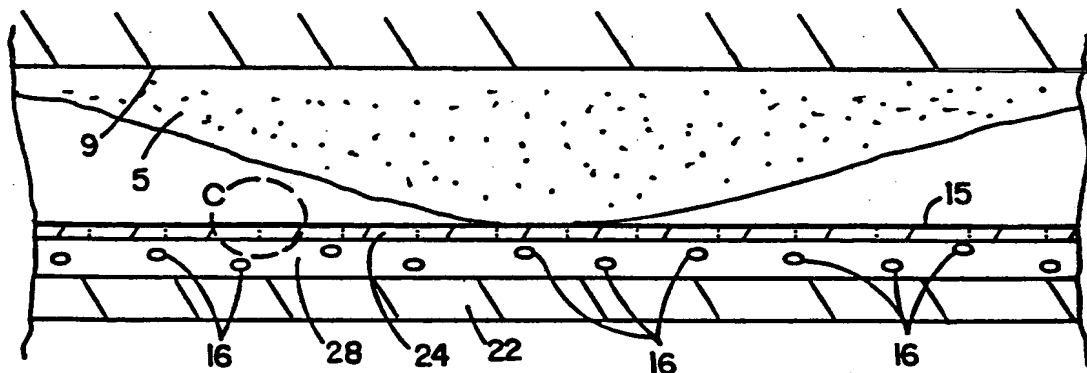


FIG. 1a

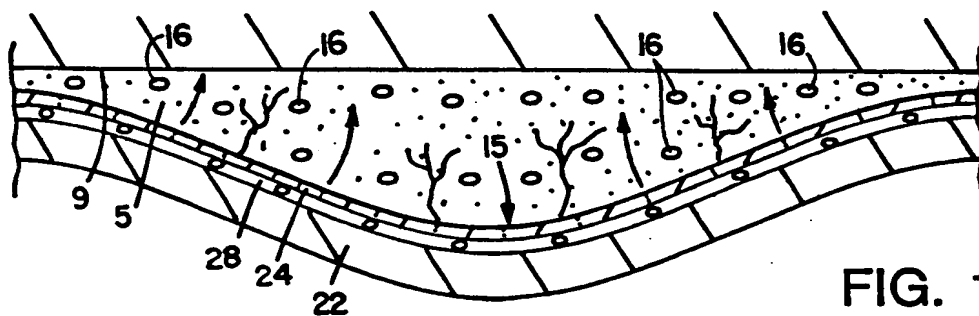


FIG. 1b

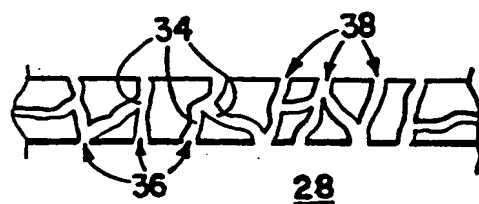


FIG. 1c

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US91/09804

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC(5): A61M 31/00; A61M 5/00		
U.S. CL.: 604/53,101		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
U.S. CL.	604/96,99,101,265,266,890.1,892.1,52,53 606/192,194	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT *		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X, P Y, P	US,A, 5,049,132 (SHAFFER et al.) 17 SEPTEMBER 1991 See entire document	1-6,8-18 7,19
X, P Y, P	US,A, 5,021,044 (SHARKAWY) 04 JUNE 1991 See entire document	1-6,9-11,13-16, 18 2,7,8,12,17,19
X Y	US,A, 4,423,725 (BARAN et al) 03 JANUARY 1984 See column 2 line 1 to column 3 line 4 See column 3 line 29 to column 3 line 4 See column 5 line 63 to column 6 line 2 See column 6 line 51 to column 7 line 39 See column 7 lines 53 to 63	1,4,8,9-11,13, 17,18 2,3,5-7,12,14- 16,19
<p>* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"d" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
11 FEBRUARY 1992	08 APR 1992	
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